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# TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MANAGERS

OF THE

# PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

## INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

Presented to the Corporators,

At their Annual Meeting, February 6, 1854.



PHILADELPHIA:

JOHN O. CLARK & SON, PRINTER, 68 DOCK STREET.

1854.



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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPORATORS,

AT THEIR

ANNUAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 6, 1854.

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The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Corporators of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, was held at the Institution on Monday afternoon, Feb. 6, 1854, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. Samuel Breek, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers to the Corporators was then presented, together with its accompanying documents. After the reading of the report it was, on motion of Mr. Albert G. Waterman,

*Resolved*, That the report be accepted, and, with its accompanying documents, referred to the Board of Managers this day to be elected, with instructions to print such portions of the same as they may deem advisable.

Judge Kane, at the instance of the Board of Managers, moved that the 4th Article of the Constitution be amended in the fifth line, by inserting, after the words "a consulting physician," the words "a consulting surgeon."

And this amendment being considered, and there being twenty-one Corporators present, the same was unanimously adopted.

Mr. A. G. Waterman announced to the Board, with much regret, that Dr. R. M. Patterson, by reason of his impaired health, declined a re-election to office in the Institution, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the Corporators tender their cordial thanks to Dr. R. M. Patterson for the intelligent, assiduous and long continued services which he has rendered to this Institution, as a Manager and Vice-President; and that the President and Secretary communicate to him the regrets of this meeting, that any circumstances should, in his judgment, render it proper to withdraw himself from the active direction of its interests.

The meeting then proceeded to the annual election of officers and Managers, as required by the Constitution, Mr. Andrew O. Cash and Mr. J. Vanderkemp, acting as Tellers.

The Tellers reported that the following gentlemen were duly elected, and they were declared to be officers and Managers of the Institution for the ensuing year.

*President.*

SAMUEL BRECK.

*Vice Presidents.*

JOHN K. KANE,  
ALBERT G. WATERMAN,  
J. FRANCIS FISHER,  
FRANKLIN PEALE.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M.D.

*Recording Secretary.*

THEODORE CUYLER.

*Treasurer.*

ROBERT PATTERSON.

*Consulting Physician.*

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M.D.

*Consulting Surgeon.*

WM. BYRD PAGE, M.D.

*Managers.*

JACOB G. MORRIS,	WILLIAM R. LEJEE,
JOHN C. CRESSON,	ISAAC ELLIOTT,
ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D.	J. C. BOOTH,
ALFRED L. ELWYN, M.D.	THOMAS C. JAMES,
CASPAR MORRIS, M.D.	W. H. DRAYTON,
A. V. PARSONS,	MORRIS PATTERSON,
JOHN A. BROWN,	PIERCE BUTLER.

Mr. Waterman, from the Board of Managers, reported that they had complied with the instruction of the Corporators at their last annual meeting—in erecting simple and suitable memorials over the graves of those who had deceased while inmates of the Institution.

On motion of Judge Kane, it was—

*Resolved*, That it is recommended to the Board of Managers, this day elected, to cause to be printed for preservation the Minutes of the Meetings at which this Corporation originated, and of the subsequent meetings of their body.

After the reading of the Minutes the meeting adjourned.

THEO. CUYLER, *Rec. Sec'ry*.

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## STANDING COMMITTEES.

### FINANCE.

William R. Lejee,  
Isaac Elliott,

John A. Brown,  
Pierce Butler.

### INSTRUCTION.

Dr. R. Duglison,  
J. Francis Fisher,

Dr. A. L. Elwyn,  
John C. Cresson,  
John K. Kane.

### HOUSEHOLD.

Albert G. Waterman,  
Dr. T. S. Kirkbride,

Jacob G. Morris,  
Morris Patterson,  
W. H. Drayton.

### ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

Franklin Peale,

Anson V. Parsons,  
J. C. Booth.

### HOME.

Jacob G. Morris,  
Dr. T. S. Kirkbride,  
Dr. C. Morris,

Franklin Peale,  
A. G. Waterman,  
Thomas C. James.

### FEMALE VISITERS.

Mrs. C. D. Meigs,  
Mrs. J. K. Kane,  
Mrs. A. G. Waterman,

Mrs. F. Peale,  
Mrs. J. F. Fisher,  
Mrs. A. L. Elwyn.

## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

*Principal.*

WILLIAM CHAPIN.

*Principal Teachers.*

JAMES G. BLAINE,                      ELIZABETH A. NOYES.

*Assistant Teachers.*

H. S. BLAINE,                      MATILDA HANKINS.

*Teacher of Music.*

ERNEST PFEIFFER.

*Assistants.*

RACHEL LAIRD.                      MARIA GILL.

*Prefect.*

WM. L. HUMPHREYS.

*Master of Handicraft.*

EDWIN T. M·INTYRE.

*Assistant.*

WM. M·MILLEN.

*Mistress of Handicraft.*

MRS. LEAH ANN SHARPLESS.

*Matron.*

MRS. ELIZA WHITE.

*Assistant Matron.*

REBECCA COLLINS.

*Salesman.*

CHARLES KELLY.

*Visiting Physicians.*

A. E. STOCKER, M.D.                      \_\_\_\_\_

# TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

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It is with great satisfaction that the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind present to the Corporators the accompanying statement.

At no period, from its foundation, have the affairs of the Institution exhibited a course of prosperity at all to compare with that of the year 1853. Under the able management of a Principal, devoted to its welfare, aided by its faithful and intelligent Instructors, every branch of industry has thriven in a degree that has placed it far in advance of any former year; as may be seen by the annexed report.

This exposition of the Principal deserves the attention of the community in general, as well as of those who give us their especial support and favour. It proves, by incontrovertible facts, the faculty of the Blind for self-support; and it proves, moreover, a constancy in labour that may be called a model of industry. All the pupils, and particularly those in the HOME department, have applied their skill in hand-work, and in acquiring and imparting the several

branches of instruction with such steadiness as to leave few or no deficiencies to regret.

Our communication with the public being restricted to an annual address, we may be excused, we hope, for taking this opportunity to make a few remarks on the situation of the Blind, before and since the establishment of Schools. And we may ask, had they schools in remote antiquity? How was Homer educated; and how did the friend and teacher of Cicero acquire his knowledge? He, who could describe geometrical figures the most difficult and complex, with a facility common to many other heathen blind men, who were equally well instructed. Had they schools then? The answer is, that history is silent on that subject.

But is it not a matter of surprise that the *charity* of giving instruction to the Blind was not exercised for ages after the introduction of Christianity! Christianity, the assuager of every calamity, and the friend and promoter of learning! For more than a thousand years of the Christian era no asylum is known to have existed, even for the relief and shelter of the Blind. The first we hear of is a hospital, founded at Paris, in 1260, by the good and pious king Louis IX., for the shelter and support of three hundred Blind persons. But it was barely shelter and support. No instruction was thought of. It was not a school, but simply a hospital, which has continued as such to the present day; and is called the *Quinze-Vingt*, from its limited number of 300.

With this exception, the poor afflicted Blind were not wholly neglected; but were occasionally made the sport of the public, by assembling many of them, for



the amusement of inhuman and savage spectators, who put cudgels into the hands of their sightless fellow beings, and caused them to fight and wound each other, in ignorance of what they were doing, amid the darkness that surrounded them.

But a change in their favour, no less extensive than rapid, was suddenly made, which led to their instruction, comfort and effectual relief. This was brought about by the benevolent and talented HAUY, of Paris, who originated and projected a mode of teaching the Blind, about eighty years ago, which removes every obstacle to the full and perfect enlightenment of their minds, and gives them that change and melioration of condition which they now so happily experience in Europe and America.

Schools, with excellent systems of instruction, are now well established, and are multiplying in almost every part of Christendom. And this, too, for purposes of usefulness, that are made subservient in buildings, teachers and knowledge, to a perfect education.

During the last summer, two establishments of this class, consisting of capacious houses of elegant architecture, were founded in the counties of Warwick and Nottingham, in England, under the auspices of the Earl of Manners and other distinguished philanthropists, for the instruction of the Blind, in religious knowledge, and such branches of secular education as may enable them to obtain a livelihood, and thus become beneficial members of society.

The field now open to our Blind brethren for useful instruction is wide and ample; and should lead us to seek out the many, who need education; but who

are kept from our schools, by causes that might be easily overcome.

In conclusion, we recommend to the friendly notice of yourselves and the public, that benign and appropriately named department—the HOME. Let it be borne in mind that it takes up the educated, yet friendless blind pupils just where the course of our eight years' instruction leaves them; and thus gives them the opportunity of applying their school acquirements in a way that may insure to them respectable self-support, and the enjoyment of literary and musical knowledge in a degree suited, under Providence, to store their minds with contentment and happiness.

SAMUEL BRECK, *President.*

*January 21, 1854.*

# REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

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TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS:

Gentlemen,—I respectfully report that the number of pupils, including those employed in the manufacturing department, at the present time (Jan. 1, 1854) is ninety-six.

Reported Jan. 1, 1853,	-	-	-	109
Discharged or left,	-	-	-	32
Died,	-	-	-	1
Received during the year,	-	-	-	20
Remaining in the Institution,	-	-	-	96
Of this number there are—				
From the State of Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	66
„ Maryland,	-	-	-	9
„ New Jersey,	-	-	-	11
„ Delaware,	-	-	-	6
„ All other places,	-	-	-	3
				—
Total,	-	-	-	96
				—

Twenty-five of these contribute, wholly or in part, by their industry, to their own support, and five are pay pupils.

The number of discharges the past year has been unusually large, being 33 in all. This, being considerably beyond the average admissions, reduces the aggregate number below that of last year.

From causes, familiar to those experienced in these Institutions, many Blind children cannot be induced, without great difficulty, to leave their homes. Or, more truly, their parents, from a mistaken tenderness and a weak distrust of committing them to the care of others, are really accountable for such a criminal neglect.

In the remoter portions of this and other States, as the census shows, there are neglected Blind children of a proper age for instruction. Without some extraordinary effort on the part of the Institution, many of these children will grow up until the most eligible period for their education shall have passed. Blind persons rarely learn to read well, or become expert in the use of the tangible apparatus, after the season of early youth has passed, and they have failed to acquire that exquisite sensibility of touch which depends so entirely on early and constant practice.

If it be said that the Institution fulfils its own duty in the reception and faithful instruction of these children when they present themselves, it may be answered, that although twenty years have elapsed since its foundation, the greatest ignorance and prejudice prevails in the thinly settled districts respecting the character and advantages of such an Institution. In such places the Blind will live and die neglected, if not reached by means beyond their own neighbourhood. The most effectual plan to accomplish this would be to make a tour, from time to time, with several edu-

cated pupils, to the remote and hitherto unvisited parts of the State. Experience has shown that popular exhibitions of the happy results of our system of instruction have always been successful in this respect.

One of the encouraging results that cheer on this good work is, that the sense of misfortune to many Blind pupils, is almost entirely removed. It is not unusual to find some of those who are educated and skilled in music, to regard their blindness as a blessing, when considered in reference to what would have been their probable condition in life otherwise.

The teachers and officers of the Institution continue to perform their various duties with fidelity.

Our plan of instruction is not materially varied since last year, though we are enabled to record a progressive improvement in the condition of every department. The amount of actual labour performed by the instructors will be judged from the following statement of the hours engaged per week, viz :

Nine instructors in the school department,					-	164 hours.
Five	do.	in music,	-	-	-	105 „
Four	do.	in handicraft,	-	-	-	152 „
					<hr/>	
Total per week,					-	421 hours.
					<hr/>	

The subjects taught may be thus summarily stated, viz :

*Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic (Mental and Slate), Geography, Maps and Globe, History of U. States and General, Synonymes, Rhetoric, Na-*

*tural History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, Trigonometry, Geometry, Constitution U. States, Physiology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Geology and Biblical Literature.*

A public examination of the pupils was held on the 28th of June last, which was attended throughout by Dr. Duglison, Chairman of the Committee of Instruction, and a portion of the time by the Hon. Samuel Breek, President of the Institution, John C. Cresson and Jacob G. Morris, Esqs., Managers, and others. As an evidence of the ability of the teachers, and the satisfactory progress of the pupils, I am happy to record, in this permanent form, the Resolution of the Board and the letter of the Chairman of the Committee of Instruction.\*

\* *Resolution of the Board of Managers, July 6, 1853.*

*Resolved*, That this Board are highly gratified by the evidence afforded by the recent examination of the progress of the pupils of the Institution in their studies, and of the fact that the Institution is so fully meeting the benevolent purposes of its foundation.

*Copy of Dr. Duglison's Letter.*

The Chairman of the Committee of Instruction, having fortunately been able to attend all the examinations held yesterday at the Institution, cannot resist the pleasure of stating to the Principle, and, through him, to the Teachers, Assistant Teachers and Pupils, the great satisfaction he experienced.

It is manifest, not only that the Instructors have faithfully and ably executed their responsible duties, but that the pupils have felt a laudable ambition in availing themselves of the admirable facilities afforded them. The replies to the pertinent questions propounded were, indeed, worthy of any literary institution, notwithstanding that both the teachers and taught laboured under the disadvantage of having had a short time only for a review of their studies. On future occasions this will be obviated, as it is intended that a similar examination shall be held twice a year.

The Chairman of the Committee of Instruction will experience real pleasure in reporting this result of the recent public examination to the Committee of



Two important and beautiful improvements have been added to the Institution since our last Annual Report, viz. the enlargement of the *Exhibition Room*, 30 by 40 feet in extent, and a splendid, new, fine toned Church *Organ*, of 26 stops, from the manufactory of *Mr. Henry Erben*, New York.

The above room is now a beautiful and convenient Concert Hall, for our Wednesday exhibitions, 40 by 80 feet in extent, and capable of accommodating about 700 persons.

These exhibitions and the arrangements connected with them, occupy only about two hours, and afford desirable visiting occasions for citizens and strangers. In regard to the time employed, they are also the most convenient and economical means of exhibiting the musical attainments of the pupils, and the use of the apparatus peculiar to our method of instruction. The weekly attendance is large and increasing. The very small charge at the door, made originally to limit the excessive crowds, furnishes a fund from which a comfortable outfit is given to every indigent graduate pupil who leaves the Institution in good standing. Another important advantage of the Wednesday exhibitions is that the liberal sales on those occasions are sufficient to give constant employment to most of the female pupils.

Our reports for the past three years have discussed,

Instruction, and, through it, to the Board of Managers, at their approaching meeting.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON,  
*Chairman of the Committee of Instruction.*

WM. CHAPIN, Esq., *Principal.*

*Philadelphia, June 29, 1853.*

somewhat fully, the policy so long desired by the Founders and Managers of this Institution, of providing a HOME, with employment, for industrious young men and women who have graduated honourably, but who are really homeless and without a prospect of employment elsewhere. It is not proposed to enlarge upon the subject here.

It has been shown conclusively, we think, that justice and humanity appeal with peculiar force to every institution, to furnish employment to industrious, destitute, blind persons, who have been educated within its walls, and fail to support themselves in the world. It is the cheapest form of benevolence to assist those who are nearly able to support themselves. If *one* dollar, expended in furnishing a workshop and a home, enables an industrious young blind person to earn *ten*, it would be a miserable policy to withhold the dollar, and throw the blind person idly upon the world. The community cannot be wearied in learning so gratifying a truth as that for every ten dollars they enable this Institution to bestow upon its "HOME," or Industrial Department, they provide employment and support for its inmates to the value of one hundred dollars.

This is not alms giving.—It is the healthy stimulus of honourable industry. It is, simply, with the effectual *lever* of a few dollars in the hands of an Institution, properly managed, the means of removing the great inequality which exists between the blind and seeing mechanic. It provides a workshop—a superintendent of the same—tools and raw material, and sells the manufactured stock. It provides also a comfortable home and food at the lowest cost. It does all this *well* and *cheaply*. The State, the city and the



community are the gainers by this economical, benevolent and truly practical arrangement.

There is no necessity laid upon any blind persons to board in the Institution should circumstances render it desirable for them to live elsewhere. Two of the working men, who have families, are receiving a portion of their employment from the Institution at their own homes.

These views having been heretofore elaborately and carefully considered, it only remains to say, that all our experience fully confirms their truth and practical application.

It has been also suggested, that the time will come when it may become expedient to provide, either by public or private means, for the infirm and superannuated Blind, of good character, who have been pupils in our Institution. This would embrace a comprehensive and *complete plan*, reaching to the future welfare of all educated, worthy Blind persons.

In the month of August last, a Convention of the Superintendents of all the Institutions for the Blind in the country (with two exceptions), was held in the City of New York. It was the first meeting of the kind ever held. Its object was to consider various subjects of interest connected with the education of the Blind, and, particularly, the most effectual means of founding a *Printing Fund* for the increase of Books in the raised letters.

The urgent need of more books in raised print, and the hopelessness of any material increase from means now apparent, was the unanimous conviction of the members of that convention; and it was finally decided to recommend an application to Congress, on the

part of all the Institutions, for an appropriation of public land for this and other purposes.

The number of Blind persons, of all ages, in the United States, compared with the whole population, is so very small, that all their wants, of whatever kind, could be easily provided for, in connection with their own industry.

In 1850 there were, including the coloured blind, 9702. By the usual rate of increase there are now about 9000 white Blind persons in the country. Of this number, about 1100 are now, or have been, in the several Institutions. There are at present, in these Institutions, about 660 persons, receiving an education or employed at handicraft. Making a fair deduction for those under or past the proper age, there would remain over 4000 eligible Blind persons who are receiving no regular instruction. Of the whole number of white Blind persons in the United States, there is only one to every 2445 white inhabitants, according to the census of 1850.

Musical instruction still occupies a prominent place. Under the faithful and skilful management of the principal music teacher, the orchestra, especially, has reached a high proficiency. This branch, however, which depends for its excellence so much upon the *combined* talent of its performers, is constantly subjected to the serious drawbacks of parting with its best and most reliable performers.

Yet, these changes have their corresponding advantages. The very necessity of replacing those who have long occupied the front rank, tends to develop hidden, and often unexpected, talent in younger pupils. Change thus brings promotion, and secures an

important object of the Institution, which is the *equal* and *practical* education of *all* its pupils, for their future advantage in life.

It is also worthy of note, that many of those who have honourably graduated from this Institution, are successfully relying upon their own talents and skill for their support. Between 25 and 30 are thus usefully employed.

The Manufacturing Department has been unusually prosperous the past year, and for the first time presents any considerable balance in its favour. This balance is \$621.43.

The amount paid to adults and pupils, for wages and overwork (including the value of board of inmates in "The Home"), was \$2525.13, which is an increase over that of last year of \$551.19.

The amount paid to the Institution, for board, by the "HOME" inmates, was	\$706 04
Increase over last year,	30 65

The whole value of goods manufactured during the past year is	\$7022 19
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Do.	during the year 1852,	5755 37
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Increase,	\$1266 82
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The sales of manufactured articles for the past year have amounted to	\$7286 43
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Sales in 1852,	5021 77
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Increase,	\$2264 66
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The sales for five years past have been as follows:

Sales in 1849,	.	.	\$3259
„ 1850,	.	„	3867
„ 1851,	.	.	4588
„ 1852,	.	.	5021
„ 1853,	.	.	7286

Increase in four years, 122 per cent.

Besides the amount paid in board and wages, to pupils, others, graduated pupils have received, as assistant teachers, in salaries and board, \$1030, making the whole *pecuniary* benefit received by Blind persons, employed in the Institution last year, \$3555.13.

The Workshops are not charged with the salaries of the Instructors, as these would be indispensable, independently of any pecuniary results. Yet it is gratifying to notice that the Manufacturing Department, for the past year, has not only paid all the expenses properly chargeable to it, including the rent of a store and salary of salesman, but has nearly paid the salaries of the Instructors of Handicraft also.

The States of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, continue to provide for their indigent Blind in this Institution. In all the States where the Blind are few in number, and whose geographical situations conveniently admit of it, the better and more economical policy is to send them to some Institution already established. The expense of organizing and properly furnishing an Institution for the Blind with apparatus and a sufficient corps of teachers in the various departments, must make the actual cost of educating a small number two or three times as large as in the best of the older Institutions. In the larger,

and more populous States, however, whose centres of population are remote from each other, it is desirable that each State should establish an Institution of its own. This has generally been done.

The foregoing statement of the condition and progress of the Institution, is humbly submitted to your honourable Board, as most encouraging evidence of its substantial success and progressive improvement in every department—and inspires our grateful acknowledgments to the Supreme Ruler and Disposer of all things, who has bestowed upon its course such signal proofs of his Providential care.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM CHAPIN.

*January 5, 1854.*

# APPENDIX.

## STATEMENTS EXHIBITING THE CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

### *List of Articles made in the Institution in 1853.*

#### BY MALE PUPILS, AND WORKMEN.

20,468	Hand Scrubs,				
3,014	Hair Brushes,				
1,524	Horse    ,,				
2,300	Clamps,				
1,479	Wall       ,,				
830	Clothes   ,,				
858	Topknot Shoe Brushes,				
329	Pairs Shoe Brushes,				
322	Stove       ,,				
152	Dusting    ,,				
114	Hat         ,,				
46	Sweeping   ,,				
72	Crumb       ,,				
54	Flesh and Bath Brushes,				
8	Heddle       ,,				
6	Hoof         ,,				
<hr/>					
31,576	Brushes.				
651	Door Mats,				
1,733	Yards Rag Carpet,				
	Total value,	-	-	-	\$5,812 61

#### BY FEMALE PUPILS.

4,189	Bead Baskets,
193	Tidies,
18	Lamp Mats,
25	Necklaces,
15	Plain Lace,
20	Flowers,
15	Purses,
14	Pin Cushions,
11	Pairs Socks,

*Carried forward,*    \$5,812 61

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,812 61
38 Armlets,		
17 Doilies,		
6 Reticules,		
2 Guard Chains,		
1 Quilt,		
	Valued at	\$1179 58
Sewing for the house, valued at	30 00	
	<hr/>	1,209 58
	Total value,	<hr/> \$7,022 19

## MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

## DR.

To value of finished and unfinished goods on hand,		
January 1, 1853,	- - - -	\$2,436 86
„ Value of raw material on hand same date,	-	586 18
„ Cost of raw material, finishing brushes, boring		
blocks, &c., in 1853,	- - -	4,384 50
„ Rent of store, -	- - - -	200 00
„ Salary of salesman, -	- - - -	350 00
„ Wages of boy, portrages and miscellaneous,		175 00
„ Wages and overwork paid to pupils and adults in		
“The Home,” including board,	- -	2,525 13
	<hr/>	\$10,657 67
	<hr/>	

## CR.

By amount of sales in 1853, viz.		
at the Institution,	- -	\$3676 21
Do. at the Store, S. 8th st.	3610 22	
Total sales,	<hr/>	7,286 43
„ Value of finished and unfinished goods on hand		
Jan. 1, 1854,	- - - -	2,542 17
„ Value of raw material on hand,	- -	714 46
„ Amount received for board from “Home” pupils,		706 04
„ Articles made by female pupils for the Institution,		30 00
	<hr/>	\$11,279 10
	<hr/>	
Balance in favour of work department,		\$621 43







## LIST OF PUPILS FOR THE YEAR 1853.

*From Pennsylvania.*

NAMES.	MALES.	COUNTIES.
Bertram, Wm. D.		Philadelphia.
Bixler, Charles C.		Northampton.
Brennan, James,		Schuylkill.
Brooks, Henry,		Dauphin.
Brown, J. Calvin,		Philadelphia.
Baker, William,		Wyoming.
Conrad, Wm. Henry,		Somerset.
Cummings, Alexander,		Westmoreland.
Gamble, William G.		Philadelphia.
Griffiths, David,		Schuylkill.
Harris, Benj. F.		Philadelphia.
Ireland, W. J.		Do.
Karrigan, Ambrose,		Schuylkill.
Kerr, Samuel,		Bucks.
Klotz, Henry,		Carbon.
Lewis, William,		Bradford.
Minich, Joseph,		Lehigh.
Morton, Sylvester,		Montgomery.
Nece, Clark D.		Erie.
Porter, Edgar M.		Luzerne,
Palmer, Clark,		Bradford.
Steiner, John L.		Columbia.
Stahlnecker, Wm. H.		Lehigh.
Stewart, Gabriel P.		Allegheny.
Travis, Geo. L.		Bradford.
Wheaton, Robert,		Philadelphia.
Wood, David,		Allegheny.
Weaver, Peter,		Blair.
Witcher, Barnabas,		Huntingdon.
Williams, Michael,		Franklin.
Wolverton, Thomas,		Philadelphia.

## FEMALES.

Aiken, Phebe Ann,	Allegheny.
Beatty, Anna,	Philadelphia.
Drinkwater, Hester A.	Bradford.
Doherty, Eliza,	Philadelphia.
Frisard, Fleurine,	Do.
Haslem, Ellen,	Do.
Hogg, Hannah,	Do.
McCulloch, Isabella,	Do.
Osborne, Eliza,	Do.
Pfahler, Catharine,	Juniata.
Pitner, Martha T.	Northumberland.
Smith, Lavinia,	Do.
Wills, Rebecca,	Montgomery.
Winslow, Mary Lydia,	Philadelphia.

*From Maryland.*

Basford, Emory S.	Anne Arundel.
Collison, Sarah C.	Talbot.
Newcomer, Ellen,	Washington.
Porter, Mary G. E.	Allegheny.
Talbert, Margaret A.	Washington.
Wilson, Elizabeth A.	Cecil.
Wulf, John G.	Baltimore.
Waters, Martha K.	Do.

*From New Jersey.*

Cook, John E.	Burlington.
Fisher, Francis L.	Cumberland.
Haines, John B.	Camden.
Hunt, Mary E.	Middlesex.
Lawrence, Rachel L.	Salem.
Garton, Nathaniel (deaf dumb and blind),	Cumberland.
Stackhouse, Elizabeth,	Burlington.

*From Delaware.*

D'Ouville, Augusta,	New Castle.
D'Ouville, Celoza,	Do.
Hollingsworth, Joseph F.	Kent.
Kees, Hannah,	Do.
Reybold, George U.	New Castle.

*From Texas.*

Turner, Emma, Hope county.

*From Arkansas.*

Stout, John W. Washington county.

*Assistants.*

M'Millen, William, Hankins, Matilda,

Gill, Maria, Laird, Rachel,

Hildreth, Hannah.

*In the "Home."*

Besant, Peter, Fithian, Annie,

Cruser, Matilda, Gutzlaff, Fanny,

Cruser, Catharine, Henderson, Nancy,

Cormany, Maria, Kinney, Michael,

Carolyn, Thomas, Lynch, Sarah,

Clayborn, John B. Mallet, Mary A.

Donnelly, Mary, M'Closky, James,

Fennimore, Elizabeth A. Raney, Rebecca.

*Pupils and Adults in the Workshop only.*

Denning, Robert, Hunter, William,

Baker, Samuel C. Robson, John,

Folwell, James M. Rice, Alexander G.

Fitzpatrick, Jeremiah, Selkirk, John.

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## RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total from Pennsylvania,	45	22	67
„ from New Jersey,	4	8	12
„ from Maryland,	2	7	9
„ from Delaware,	2	3	5
„ from all other places,	1	2	3
	—	—	—
Total,	54	42	96

### TERMS.

Pay pupils are charged two hundred dollars a year, which includes board, instruction and medical attendance;—clothing to be found by the parents.

Blind children, in indigent circumstances, from the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, are provided for by those States, respectively, for the term of five to eight years.

The most suitable time for admission is between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Pupils are not usually received under ten; nor over seventeen years of age, except for a more limited period, to learn some useful handicraft.

Applications may be addressed to Franklin Peale, Esq., U. S. Mint, Chairman of the Committee of Admission and Discharge, or to the Principal.

Vacation continues eight weeks, between 1st July and 1st September. Pupils should commence with the term in September, if possible.

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### FORM OF A LEGACY.

I hereby give and bequeath to "THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND," in Philadelphia, and their successors forever (if real estate), all that, &c.; (if personal), the sum of, &c.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The Institution is situated at the corner of Twentieth and Race streets, and is convenient of access by several lines of omnibuses, viz. the Vinc, Arch, Walnut, and Chestnut and Twentieth street lines.

The Institution is open to visitors, residing in the city, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, from 3 to 5 o'clock. An opportunity is afforded from 3 to 4 to examine the work-rooms; and at 4 o'clock a concert of vocal and instrumental music is given, with an exhibition of the apparatus used in the instruction of the pupils. Owing to the impossibility of accommodating the large crowds that attend these exhibitions, when free, a very small admission fee is now charged.

Fancy articles and brushes are offered for sale, before and after the exhibition, in the girls' work-room, for the benefit of the pupils.

A store is opened at No. 7, SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, one door below Market, east side, for the sale of goods manufactured in the Institution, where Hair, Cloth, Hat, Shoe and Horse Brushes, Hand-scrubs, Door Mats, of coir, manilla and jute, and Rag Carpet, of the best materials, are furnished, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market price.











